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interests of the  
M<sup>c</sup>ALL MISSION  
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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXIX

NOVEMBER, 1921

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## A McALL PILGRIMAGE

In response to a request for a personally conducted tour of those who wish to be present at the Mission's Half-Century celebration in France, next June, the Board is having prepared an itinerary and estimate for a trip which will include visits to the most interesting stations of the Mission.

To facilitate the arrangements, an immediate expression of interest is asked from those who will consider joining such a party, as the question of numbers is important in securing estimates.

Full particulars will be sent to the auxiliaries later and a detailed itinerary published in the January RECORD if the number of prospective pilgrims is sufficient to warrant carrying out the delightful plan.

M. Guex wrote in the early summer: "The work of reconstruction at St. Quentin began in May and I was there the other day with the architects to look into it. Already the foundations of a large assembly hall and other adjoining rooms were beginning to show and I sincerely hope that all the building and repairing will be finished by the autumn. All my seeking for a man suitable to undertake the work there has not as yet been crowned with success. We are more and more encouraged by what Mlle Prevost-Brouillet has accomplished in the district where she has been working and I am convinced that if we can find a man suitably qualified to direct our new station, the work will be able to develop marvelously."

At the end of September, M. Gaignaire, a missionary on furlough from Madagascar, assumed charge of the work at Nemours. The work there has not been neglected since M. Cooreman was called to Bicêtre, for on alternate Sundays M. Guiraud, of Fontainebleau, and M. Cooreman have taken charge of the service. The Thursday and Sunday-schools have gathered in the children as usual, thanks to the devoted help of Mmes Darley and Babin, who love the work among the young people.

On Wednesday, June 15th, a grand fête was held in the Palace of the Trocadero to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Boy Scout movement in France.

The hall can accommodate four thousand people and the whole affair was a great success.

The program included gymnastic exhibitions and demonstrations of Scout training with military music. A pageant, "The Call of France," was presented by the Paris Scout Troops.

One of the greatest successes in the gymnastic exhibit, the pyramids, was given by the Scouts from our *Fraternité* at Nantes.

Friends of the McAll work will be proud to remember that the Boy Scout movement was first introduced into France by M. Gallienne, our worker at the Grenelle hall.

The Annual Meeting of the Mission was held in Paris on Sunday, June 12th, in the auditorium of *Salle Centrale*, with M. Bach presiding.

At the rear of the big platform, ornamented with plants, stood out the three-fold screen with the paintings of the Good Shepherd which Daniel and David Bournand had made in 1909 for the portable hall of the north.

M. Guex gave a glimpse of his recent trip to America and spoke in the warmest terms of the interest and support with which the work of the Mission is followed over there.

"It is more than sympathy—it is affection," said he, and described the Annual Meeting of the American McAll Association where 150 delegates gathered from various cities of the United States had for two days given their undivided attention to the work carried on in France and discussed the best way of collaborating with it.

The Director passed in review the most striking events of the year. The resignation of M. de Grenier-Latour and that of Mr. Greig had sadly affected the Paris stations, and that at a time when adult attendance at the meetings in the capital was so diminished as to be disquieting. This defection was less noticeable in the provinces. The influence of Junior work, on the contrary, is manifest everywhere. With the

establishment of the home for young girls who are attending the school for Christian service; the restoration of the work at St. Quentin; the reinforcement of workers and many encouraging new openings; the Mission may expect much in the coming year.

A touching ceremony took place on Sunday, June 26th, at *Salle Centrale* when sixteen catechumens were received into the church and to the communion service. Fourteen of these were from *Salle Centrale* and two from *Villette*. Most of them had been won to the Gospel by the Mission and came willingly and gladly into the church.

M. Chastand is much worn by all the work which he has inaugurated at the *Fraternité*—as well he may be—and has been granted a three months' vacation. Therefore the Committee has decided to give him a helper in the person of a theological student of the Paris University, M. Ribagnac, who was to go to Nantes the first of October to take a share in the continually increasing work of the *Fraternité*. He will live on the premises in a little apartment which has been made ready for him. In spite of his fatigue, M. Chastand is always seeking to increase the range of his activities and has been authorized to buy an old American motor-lorry, which he has had repaired at his school for the re-education of wounded soldiers. This lorry is to be used to carry twelve or thirteen members of the *Fraternité* into the suburbs of Nantes where M. Chastand intends to hold evangelistic meetings. In this way the members of the *Fraternité* will be directly associated with the work of evangelization and collaborate with their director in singing the hymns and perhaps bearing testimony. This is a most interesting move.

M. Lafon, of Rouen, is also overwhelmed by his work. Since May the Mission has procured for him the assistance of Mlle Vernier, a nurse evangelist, who has already given him valuable aid. Very soon M. Le Berac, a young Breton converted at our *Fraternité* at Nantes, who has been preparing for the past two years at the Mission House, will also help M. Lafon.

**M. GUEX'S VISIT**

The memory of the visit of the Mission's director last May still lingers as a benediction and an inspiration. To all of those who had the pleasure of meeting Pastor Guex, either at Easton or elsewhere, the work for the year to come and, in particular, the efforts directed toward the making of the Fiftieth Anniversary a time to be remembered should be at once easier and more than usually a work of joy. It was M. Guex's deep regret that the limited time at his disposal prevented his visiting a larger number of the auxiliaries, but through the delegates at the annual meeting his spirit has been carried into many auxiliaries where he himself was unable to go. In addition to the inspiration which his presence brought to us, his letters to many McAll workers whom he met and his address at the annual meeting in Paris on the 12th of June indicate how deeply he was himself impressed with the devotion of the American societies to the work which the Mission stands for. "After giving a bird's-eye view of his recent trip to America," says *Le Bon Messager*, "M. Guex spoke in warmest terms of the interest with which the evangelical efforts of the *Mission Populaire* are followed by its American supporters. That interest he characterized as 'more than sympathetic. It is a veritable affection.'"

Outside of the two days given to the annual meeting at Easton, M. Guex spoke before the auxiliaries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, paying also a flying visit to the Canadian McAll Association at its headquarters in Toronto. He preached in the French evangelical churches in New York and Boston and spoke for a half hour upon the religious situation in France in the Church of the Covenant in Washington. A mutual interest such as perhaps never before existed between the Paris Committee and the American McAll Board has been established, in the bonds of which the co-operation of the two organizations should be for all time the more complete and efficient. The Paris Committee will doubtless work hereafter in a new sense of confidence and love. It is up to us on this side of the water to see that we do not fail to meet their expectations.

A MESSAGE FROM THE ASSOCIATION'S PRESIDENT

THE HALLOWED YEAR

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year." Leviticus XXV: 10. So essential a factor have city missions become in urban civilization that the *Mission Populaire Évangélique de France's* celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the little hall in Belleville on January 17, 1872, by Robert McAll should be of interest to the whole Christian world.

To the members of the American McAll Association surely "a jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto thee."

The first thought of all who know anything of the history of the Mission will be the promptness with which Dr. McAll obeyed much the same summons as had come so many centuries before to Abraham, "Forsake thy country and thy kindred, and go to the country that I shall show thee."

This will doubtless be the theme of all auxiliary meetings held on or near January 17, 1922, with the further text:

"Some English friends desire to speak to you  
of the love of Jesus Christ.

The entrance is free."

the words stencilled on the strip of cotton cloth and displayed before the first services in the Belleville hall.

It seems a far cry from that simple service with Dr. McAll's text, "God hath shewed his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us"—yet the (literally) golden text displayed today over the pulpit in the floating chapel of the *Bonne Nouvelle* and the theme of the first sermon preached whenever the boat begins a "mission" at a new station at some one of the 30,000 villages on the waterways of France is, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

This is but one of the many examples of Dr. McAll's wonderful power of divining the right path to follow, the path which for fifty years his successors have followed as they have announced the glad tidings of salvation in simple language that all can understand.

The growth in the scope of the Mission's efforts during the war is familiar to all its friends, and their response to the

call for aid in carrying on both the evangelistic and relief work makes certain the success of the aim of the American Association for this "hallowed year"—a fund of \$50,000 for the most pressing needs of this year of opportunity and promise.

The Jubilee Year of the Hebrews of old was a year of rest—for the friends of France today it is a trumpet call to work.

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#### "MOTHER'S DAY" AT LILLE

On the 8th of May, Mother's Day was observed for the first time at the *foyer* in Lille. All of those who took part in the celebration experienced a keen pleasure as they looked on the faces of the mothers, where all the love and the patient labor of years was imprinted on the countenances, to be easily read by all.

There is on the part of the working women of Lille such a squandering of energy and labor that it seems to us at times that they are morally impoverished by the constant wear and tear of the whole being. Their life is passed in a struggle with want and often ends abruptly in a supreme effort.

Today there came to the *foyer* two mothers of families—the type of those that privation crushes. One of them, very young, had two splendid babies, clothed with loving care; her husband is crippled and ill and they all live in a tiny attic with very little in the way of furniture.

The other woman seemed even more miserable. She was nursing a sickly baby and had with her a weak, ill-nourished little boy.

In this case aid from the dispensary is immediately possible and the vacation colony can be of service.

But what is one case alongside of the thousands of others so difficult to reach and relieve!

At the *foyer* in Fives-Lille they are distributing linen to the young girls to enable them to earn a living by sewing.

As there are many expectant mothers a meeting is held every week which gathers them together to prepare layettes, and the older women carry work home to finish for their younger friends. It is a proof of solidarity which rejoices the hearts of our workers there.



IN MEMORIAM



On May 28, 1921, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, who for thirty years had held the positions of president and honorary president of the American McAll Association, passed into the fuller life.

It was with hearts filled with loving appreciation of the years of valuable service she had given the Association that its Board of Directors passed the following resolutions at the May meeting:

*“Resolved*—That the passing beyond of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst has left a sad sense of loss in the American McAll Association, for her interest and influence were a continual blessing—although for years physical infirmity had made active work impossible.

“She was elected president of the Association in 1891, at the Annual Convention in Cleveland. It was a critical time, and the task before her was difficult, but her many gifts—her position in the religious world, an attractive, charming person-

ality, wisdom, unflinching tact, administrative ability and a kindly, affectionate nature which even habitual reserve could not conceal—all these, completely consecrated to the Master, whose work she loved, made her a model presiding officer, guiding the Association in constant progress, while frequent visits to France kept her in touch with activities there.

“She labored faithfully to the limit of her strength and beyond it. The last time she could preside was at the convention in Washington in 1910, when she had to be accompanied by a trained nurse, but she accomplished the arduous duties of all the sessions of the two days. Later, when for years she was an invalid at home, her heart was still with the Mission, and she did all possible in relief work, until she was called to higher service above.

“The simple funeral service was held in the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, on May 31st, when Dr. Howard Duffield paid her a beautiful tribute. Her bright spirit, released from the burden of an infirm body, has soared ‘to worlds unknown,’ but is still, by her interest, love and prayers, our Honorary President.”

Ellen Rebecca Bodman was born in Charlesmont, Mass., December 5, 1848. She attended a private school in Brattleboro, Vermont, and later the high school in Amherst, Mass., of which Charles H. Parkhurst was principal. Her family had in the meantime moved to Northampton, Mass., and it was in the home there, on November 23, 1870, that she was married to Charles H. Parkhurst, who was then teaching in Williston Seminary, Easthampton. After three years spent in that town, Dr. Parkhurst decided to enter the ministry and went to Germany to study, Mrs. Parkhurst accompanying him.

His first pastorate was one of five years in Lenox and in 1880 he was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York, where Mrs. Parkhurst assumed and admirably performed the exacting duties belonging to the wife of a pastor in a large metropolitan church.

She was called to many positions of trust and influence outside her immediate church circle, but to none did she bring as warm and vital an interest as she gave to the work of the American McAll Association.

"Mrs. Parkhurst's life represented activity and purpose," wrote a chronicler of the New York Auxiliary. "Whether in health or in illness, she never *lived along*; she always *pressed forward*. She was tactful and never tired people, but no mere acquaintance was left ignorant of the Mission—each one knew of her life interest in it. During her years of suffering invalidism she lived in the work; she brooded and prayed over it. A new letter from Paris was as vital to her as a message from nearest relatives to other people.

"A wealthy and rather lukewarm New York manager called on Mrs. Parkhurst last winter and found her at fever heat over an appeal from the Board. She looked at her caller in amazement when she found the manager had received the same appeal at breakfast and had done nothing all day in response. She herself had told her doctor that she must 'get up immediately and go to work.' And with tears in his eyes the physician had made the first contribution to the special need so much on her heart.

"Brave and honest pleader for France; true, tender, sincere friend; the world is better for your work and we all give grateful thanks!"

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#### WITH THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE NORTH

On the 1st of May the Sunday-schools of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing sent delegates to a Children's Fête which was held at the Rayon.

The stage was decked with greens and wreaths of flowers. Rhythmic gymnastics, the pyramids of the Boy Scouts, the folk songs of the girls' troops, and the exercises of the children in costumes of gay-colored paper, all were made more attractive by the pretty setting under the trees.

Miss Hodgson had taught the little girls the Wild Rose song and the dance of the Happy Farmer of Schumann.

The parents were filled with admiration; delighted and proud to see their children appear on the scene.

In the middle of the afternoon, there was a distribution of flowers and souvenir cards. A little luncheon had been prepared which brought to the children's faces the famous smile described by Kipling—the smile which "ran three times around the head!"

## THE "POPULAR MISSION" IN BRITTANY

## THE FRATERNITÉ OF NANTES

The McAll Mission works, at Nantes, among a working-class population of Bretons, come, more or less recently, from the country. They are drawn to the city by the allurements of a larger wage, of work better remunerated than cultivating the fields.

They arrive wearing the costume of the native village; here is the becoming *coif* of Pont-Averne—there, the ungraceful bonnet adorned with *bigoudènes*. The men wear vests embroidered in showy colors and large hats with long ribbons.

But, very quickly, all that gives place to more modern dress—one does not wish to appear a rustic! And, very often, alas, most often, with the costume they lay aside the rural virtues. What faith the man has cannot hold fast in his faithless and materialistic environment. The eyes of the newcomer are quickly opened to the absurdity of the superstitions which compose the web of Bretonese Catholicism. A few weeks before this man was voting for the king, now he dreams of social revolution. Observe what centers of agitation are towns like Brest, Lorient and Nantes, and you will agree with me that from Bretonese Catholicism to revolution is but a short step. Clericalism reveals itself once more as the purveyor of anarchy.

But, despite all, the Breton, become a citizen, retains within himself a nostalgia for the mysterious and the divine. If he grows indignant against a clergy that tolerates the ignorance and brutishness of the country, he distinguishes them from the "Good God;" If he refuses to cross the sill of the church, he objects to being called an infidel, and he affirms quite easily that if he believes no longer in priests, he believes in God.

That is a valuable point of approach for the evangelist. The pages of the Gospel move the mystic soul of this people. Nevertheless, how much effort it takes to draw the religious emotion to the point of decision! With the Breton, devout practices most often take the place of the Christian life. The clergy do not develop moral individualism, therefore, the effort of conversion frightens these souls forever held in tutelage.

The women alone remain attached to the church. It is they who hold the religious traditions in the family. They are less accessible than the men because more submissive to the priests, and the mere name of Protestant makes them tremble. "To pronounce that name is a sin," said the wife of a large manufacturer to an invalid when urging her to burn a New Testament which we had given her. But also among the women one encounters moral and spiritual indifference. If they strain at a gnat—in keeping fast days—they easily swallow the camel, under the form of alcoholism, for example.

This lack of morality, joined to an ardent mysticism, justifies the saying, "Brittany is religious and pagan; the church and the cabaret—these are the Bretonese sanctuaries." And at the same time a haughty and powerful clergy continues the exercise of its ministry with a perfect serenity of mind.

Some time ago, I paid a visit to the wife of a drunkard, who eight days previous had signed his first temperance pledge. "During my twenty-seven years of marriage, it has been my first good week," said she, sighing. "Has no one had pity on you?" I asked her. "Has no one tried to save your husband?" "No one," she replied. Her husband—it is worthy of note—after having been a chorister, had been until his marriage a member of the Catholic club of his village; it was there that he had contracted his vice, around the parochial billiard table.

"No one." Poor Brittany. In effect, aside from four or five evangelists—for the most part English—there has been no one who concerned himself to call these people from the darkness to light, from the slavery of passions and superstitions to the beautiful liberty of redemption through Christ. How sad is the Breton mind; sad like its desert lands; sad as its coasts severe. How it is illumined when it has been taken possession of by the Savior! The melancholy pagan chants give place to the joyous Christian hymns. And how firm in the faith when once it has given itself—firm like the granite that defies the ocean's tides; firm like the granite of the Huguenot Cevennes.

In 1907, there had existed for five years, in a working quarter of Nantes, an evangelistic hall. The Gospel had been

preached there by two evangelists of very different temperaments, but both unquestionably endowed with zeal and talent. However, despite their efforts, they had seen their audiences diminish to such a point they asked themselves if the field of battle ought not to be abandoned.

There is in America, not far from New York, a town where a group of Christians have supported for a long while the work at Nantes by their prayers and their gifts. I saw these friends about a year ago—several know France and love her passionately; I was moved by seeing with what faithful and intelligent love these people are possessed for the evangelization of our country. Therefore, I can understand the faith which actuated them when—questioned as to whether the work at Nantes should be continued—they cabled this prayer, "Let it continue for one year more."

Their faith has been rewarded—the work at Nantes is now in the vigor of adolescencé, and with the grace of God it will continue to be, among a working and over-burdened population, a refuge for souls, a workshop to forge consciences, a proof of the power of the Gospel.

When I arrived at Nantes, I found in a little hall a dozen friends. Several among them had a deep piety and suffered to see the meetings so poorly attended. They promised to second my efforts and I constituted them my staff. A teacher and several workmen led to the Gospel by my predecessors were among the workers of our *Fraternité*.

Less than a month after the reopening of the hall, it was with difficulty that it could contain the audience, both of adults and children. But this success, due partly to the attraction of a new speaker, did not give me any illusions. How to hold all these people when experienced evangelists had not been able to do so? Already had been born in me the thought that only a fraternity would assure the future. The work was called "the Hall." It must become "the Home," or "the Fireside." I had been the orator; I ought to be the friend.

Also, while awaiting the opening of the *Fraternité*, I used every effort to make them love one another and to convince them that I loved them.

No one is insensible to affection—love is the great force.

As for myself, I shall always remember what a drunkard, today reformed, said to me when I was supplicating him to renounce his vice. He decided so suddenly that I was myself surprised at it. Later, he said to me, "When I saw the tears in your eyes I could no longer resist."

To create a family animated with Christian affection! I am persuaded that it was to this effort were due our first encouragements. Social evenings and family fêtes inspired by the Christian spirit have accomplished at times as much as preaching. It was by this means, for example, that we have gained the father of a family—a violent anarchist. This man refused to open the door for his wife when she returned from our meetings. He had promised to break my head if I put foot in his home. "You know I do not like priests," he said to me upon seeing me enter. "Then we are of one mind," I replied, smilingly. When I left the house he had promised to come to our next family fête. Once there, he was touched by the atmosphere of sincerity and Christian brotherhood. A few days later he came to call me to pray by the bedside of his little girl, who was ill.

Our first experiences convinced us that it was indispensable—given the Bretonese mentality—to form an environment favorable to the development of the evangelical faith. Too often, truly, we evangelize without intelligent rules. One speaks offhand of the conversion of a people who are ignorant of the meaning of sin. It is necessary, therefore, to re-educate their souls and to open a sanatorium for these new-born ones. When Simon heard the call of Jesus, "Follow thou Me," he did not in a moment become a new creature. But he followed Jesus because Jesus pleased him. Draw souls then to the Gospel and to the Christian life by exterior attractions. Bring them into a genial atmosphere throbbing with life and love. Let us gather them together; not to overwhelm them with the sense of their sins—these who are already burdened with the heat of the day—but to distract them with worth-while and good interests. They will forget for the moment their anxieties and their fatigue. The Brotherhood (*Fraternité*) will become in their arid and monotonous lives a refreshing oasis and the day will come when they will not content them-

selves only with the sweetness of the shady places; they will wish to drink of the water which has created them; that which gushes out into life eternal.

I cannot do better than to quote here the words of an old bachelor workman who was happy in having found a family at the *Fraternité*: "I am as happy as a dog that has found his kennel."

Five months after having taken up our work, we inaugurated *La Fraternité*. Started in the same quarter where formerly they questioned the advisability of giving up the evangelistic effort, this work, by the encouragement which it has given, testifies indisputably to the importance of a good working plant. The best workman can produce nothing without his tools! How many evangelists have mourned over the unfavorable conditions that paralyzed their zealous effort?

The plant at Nantes has been particularly favored. Today, after successive additions, it is composed of four buildings surrounding a large court. Facing on the street is the main house with its hall, where passers-by can read the latest magazines, athletic, moral, temperance or religious news. At the side is the workingmen's club, which is also a temperance café, a hall for lectures or for games. On the first floor are the rooms of the General Secretary of the *Fraternité* and the visiting nurse. Also opening on the street is the large auditorium which seats 600 people. At the rear of the court is the *Foyer de l'âme* (soul's home), then the young people's building, containing on the ground floor a gymnasium, a printing establishment, the *école de garde*; on the first floor are the secretary's offices, the quarters for the young men's and young women's Christian Unions and the Boy Scouts. At the right of the court are the dispensary and the exchange.

On the day of the inauguration a large crowd invaded the *Fraternité*. Our new hall, twice as large as the previous one, was insufficient to hold the people. Among the newcomers were a large number of poor people whom the liberality of anxious parishioners succeeded in drawing under the influence of the Gospel. But the element that remained with us was composed of workingmen's families who honorably gained their living and whom the moral attractions of our



*foyer* had won. We were obliged in the beginning to submit to the counter-attacks of the saloonkeepers. They intoxicated some unfortunate ones so that they might come and disturb our meetings. As far as possible, we avoided recourse to the police and order was maintained by our friends themselves. Each offender was seized, tied and shut in the coal bin for the duration of the meeting. We finally had the victory when we had become friends of the neighboring street vagrants. These high relations have been advantageous to me in other ways. One time, at midnight, in a neighborhood of ill repute where my work had called me, I was surrounded by a menacing group; but I was recognized, heard my name pronounced in a low voice and the group drew aside to let me pass. Another time in the course of a riot I crossed, without realizing it, the boundary between royalists and republicans. Amongst these last, I must confess, there were some doubtful-looking people—a fist struck me, when a voice cried, "Do not touch him! He is a comrade."

With my faithful fellow-worker, M. Garnier, who had his first training with the Salvation Army, we organized, successively, sections of the Blue Cross, Band of Hope, Temperance, a society for social study, a workingman's club, gymnastic society, Boy Scout troop, day nursery, a workroom for mothers of families, a social service office, a group for Bible study, etc.

These different activities form so many steps to pass over according as the religious element holds more or less apparent place. This workingman will refuse to come at first to a religious meeting, who will willingly attend a club for social studies. Little by little he climbs the steps in the ladder of our activities up to the *Foyer de l'âme* (soul's home).

In the same way the children come to us, perhaps through the day nursery, perhaps through the dispensary. They are not slow to attend the Thursday and Sunday-schools; then, a little later, to enroll in our Christian Unions.

In 1911, a third hall was built and in 1914, to shelter our growing family, there was erected our fourth assembly room.

We remember with joyful emotion—M. Beigbeder, M.

Guex, and myself—that inauguration evening when nearly 600 people approved with their presence our decision to persevere in the undertaking begun in that working-quarter. The building of that large hall had been an act of faith, but it had been rewarded; we are often obliged to limit our publicity work so as not to attract beyond our seating capacity.

A dispensary which absorbs the attention of a nurse-evangelist renders the greatest service. Every evening at the announcement of "Oil," a group of children line themselves up to swallow a spoonful of cod liver oil and syrup. Several times it has happened that the Little Sisters of the Poor have refused their aid to the invalids attached to the Mission. These had to decide between their material aid or our spiritual care. Now our friends need no longer worry; the *Fraternité* supplies them with what they need for both body and soul.

A vacation colony located in a former hotel on the seashore—a gift of our American friends—received last summer seventy-six children. This year we hope that one hundred of our little ones can be benefited by this health-giving sojourn.

Our visitors are most impressed by the numerous and lively youth of our *foyer*.

Every afternoon the *école de garde* is full. Work and amusements occupy the children until the hour when their parents come from the workshop. The Thursday-school also gathers many boys and girls. The Sunday-school, which we now call the Young People's Union, gathers pupils from four to nineteen years old. Eighteen groups have been formed. With the exception of four, the monitors were all formerly Catholics converted in the *Fraternité*, who give, after having received.

Two Young Women's Christian Unions, and a Young Men's Union complete the religious instruction of our young people and contribute powerfully in protecting them from the baneful temptations of the world.

For twelve years I have watched many children grow up under these Gospel influences and the greater part of them have remained faithful. A number of Christian firesides have been founded and are a guarantee for the future of our work.

The organization of Boy Scouts, which is directed by M. Garnier, is at the same time a powerful attraction for the young boys and a school of moral discipline. We have seen there encouraging spiritual fruit. It is from the Boy Scout ranks that are recruited the members of our Christian Unions. Their goodwill is constantly alert to render service to those within or without the circle of the *Fraternité*. These Scouts, of whom many remain with us until they depart for the barracks, are not ashamed of their grand chief, the Christ. On All Saints' Day, they distributed more than 7000 tracts and Testaments.

(To be continued)

### THE VACATION COLONIES

Bellevue, our first permanent country home, which is located in the little village of La Bernerie, on the seashore not far from Nantes, entertained the children from the Paris halls, *La Bienvenue* and *Faubourg St. Antoine*, during July, under the care of Mlles Muller and Marzouk.

From August 1st to September 15th, the children of Nantes enjoyed its hospitality.

Children from the *Salle Centrale* occupied an old farm called *Vallées*, at Fondettes, near Tours, under the care of the Mlles Paul.

From Fives and Amiens the children were sent to Switzerland or to the Channel shores.

Mme Roustain was installed at Châtillon-sur-Seine with her colony of war orphans, in the newly acquired *Villa Bonne Humeur*.

Thanks to the gift of a kind friend, the young girls of Marseilles spent a few weeks in Gard, in a house secured for the two summer months. Many of these children had never been outside the city and were almost frightened at undertaking the journey into the country.

Mlle Prevost-Brouillet made use of another organization for summer-vacations to send forty-five delicate children from St. Quentin to the country.

Children from Grenelle and other stations also had the joy of a country visit, thanks to the work of Mme Lorriaux, the mother of the new director of *Salle Centrale*.

**MME ROUSTAIN TELLS OF "VILLA BONNE HUMEUR"**

Some of our readers have heard about the holiday home that has been bought for the war orphans and will be interested to learn that since July 1st it has held thirty-three happy children and the friends who look after them.



*The Bonne Humeur Family*

"The house is at Châtillon-sur-Seine, where so many of our American soldiers spent long months during the war—in fact, this very house was inhabited by them.

"We have set up forty-five beds in twelve rooms and have at present thirty-three children. My daughter and a lady to help her, with two widows to do the cooking, make up the family. The house has been nicely done over, all but a few halls, which will have to wait for another year. All the rooms are high-ceilinged and airy, so that the children breathe very different air from what they have in the dingy tenements of the city slums.

"There are good-sized grounds with beautiful old lime trees where the children spend the greater part of the day. In the garden we have had potatoes planted this summer, but we want to have at least half of it planted with fruit trees, as there is little fruit in the country and the children are so fond of it.

"The country all around is delightful with many pleasant short walks. The Seine takes its source a few miles from

Châtillon and the river banks are most picturesque. There are places in which the children can bathe without danger. All the comforts of this home have made me feel keenly what a blessing it would be if we could keep a few delicate little ones there all the year round.

"We have called our home *La Villa Bonne Humeur*, because we want all those who stay there to be good-tempered, as well as bright and happy. In fact, if you could see the sunburnt faces of our children, all looking so happy and full of fun, you would agree that the house has received the name that suits it best.

"The girls all dress alike in orange-colored frocks, with a black waistband and a black hair ribbon; the boys wear blue pinafores.

"Several of the children who were with us last year have enjoyed the privilege of coming again this summer, and we are most interested to see that they remember the training they received and have given us less trouble than the new ones. None of the hymns learned last year have been forgotten, and it is a pleasure to hear the answers that are given by last year's children to the Bible questions that they are asked. It is encouraging also to hear the testimony of the mothers. One woman asked me recently if she might "make a Protestant" of her little girl, aged eleven, because she says our religion speaks to the conscience as hers does not and that her child's temper is much better since she was in our home last summer. Would to God that we might reach the heart of this child and many others in showing them the love of Jesus, so that they may become not only amiable children, but, above all, true Christians.

"Our great desire is to be able to keep a few delicate little ones in our home all the year round with a Christian woman to give them Christian training. This is just a plan, but we propose it to those who have already shown so much love for our orphans and ask if we can hope to find the necessary help to carry it over. Whatever the decision may be for the future, our hearts are full of gratitude to God and the American friends for the help that has come to us since 1914. May these lines convey the deep gratitude of all our widows and their little ones!"

**PASTOR NICK WRITES FROM FIVES-LILLE**

"I can tell you that the work in general is going well.

"The Young People's Union has developed into vigorous life; there are fifty present at the meetings in the new quarters—the ground floor of the concierge's house. It is a little contracted and we are sighing for the day when we shall have more room in our new building.

"The Union is proving itself alive; the section for athletics is very flourishing; football, which is received with a furor or enthusiasm, helps to attract to the Bible meetings a reinforcement of young people.

"The Blue Cross is progressing admirably. My young co-laborer, M. Nusslé, has a zealous devotion, organizes well, and speaks straight to the hearts of the public. He is a man of faith, of prayer and energy. On Sunday, to attract more people to the meetings, he does colportage work and distributes notices to draw them to the *foyer*. In consequence, we have a full hall every Sunday evening, our *habitués* are happy at the People's *Foyer*, new adherents are attracted and the meetings are so moving that one often sees tears of emotion, of joy, in the eyes of the hearers.

"The Scouts are numerous—make astonishing pyramids—but we are not yet satisfied with our Sunday-school for boys, nor with our Thursday-school. They have not developed as we would have them, considering the number of children in the neighborhood.

"We are desirous of grouping more definitely our members who are converted at the *foyer* and have consecrated themselves to Christ, which is necessary if the work is to endure. We have a meeting for 'brothers,' the active members of all our branches of work, but we have not yet one for those who are consecrating themselves especially to work for Christ.

"Mlle Girard is as usual, but I fear may give out at any moment. She carries on the Band of Hope well, but is very tired at present; human endurance has its limits—pray for her. Mlle Bohin is leaving us, as she is to be married to a fine young pastor.

"The dispensary has been going on well. We have had a series of remarkable nurses since the departure of Mlle Groth,

who was most capable from a professional standpoint, but we need here a nurse who has the soul of an apostle. Then came Mlle de Perrot, a Swiss, who fell ill after having shown real devotion.

"At present we have Mlle Haffner, an Alsatian of splendid ability in every respect. The work has taken such hold on her that after having been engaged for only a limited time, she has asked to remain, so our fear of losing her has been relieved.

"We have held at Lille a 'Protestant Week,' when we heard some remarkable men. A sermon by Pastor Lauga, who is a man of first rank, has led our nurse, Mlle Haffner, to consecrate herself in an especial manner and with much joy to the service of Jesus Christ.

"We expect to open our Vacation Colony at d'Aubenge. Great improvements have been made and we shall increase the number of beds and receive the largest number of boys possible, probably 150. Unfortunately, M. Vallée, with whom the sea air does not agree, cannot undertake the direction of it.

"We have had the opportunity of hearing at the *foyer* the great economist, Gide, who explained the complexity of economic problems and showed us the conditions necessary for preparing a solid peace in Europe.

"There is at Fives a terrible shortage of work. In many factories the operators have only work for two or three days instead of six, and many are entirely without employment. The suffering is very great.

"We have in mind a series of attractive meetings addressed by men qualified to create a live interest and deeper spiritual life. There is in France a strong wave of clerical reaction, but these people lose always by their excesses and cannot long retain power. May God bless our sowing of the Gospel, which, despite obstacles, is going to grow."

HENRI NICK

The sad piece of news has come that the hall on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle will pass out of our hands next April. The house is to be sold and the hall is in such poor condition that the new owner sees nothing to do but to tear it all down.

"Thus will disappear one of the oldest halls of the Mission and we shall not leave it without feelings of very deep regret."

## ROUEN

The *Fraternité* at Rouen completed last May its first year of service, and the success achieved offers rich hope for its future, as well as proving that its location was particularly well chosen.

It occupies at No. 183 rue-Saint-Julien a large piece of land that was formerly used by a coal merchant. Then, the *porte-cochère* in ruins, the wall broken in places, the depot became an abandoned property, where the children of the quarter played. They called it "the field." The Mission's first care was to clear the ground, stop up the gaps in the wall and build a fence.

The children of the neighborhood, chased from their domain, never doubted that the work was being done for them, and that, a little later, they would regain possession of their property.

Its strategic position is excellent and has proved to be a center for the three sections of Rouen, Sotteville and Petit-Quevilly. The tramway des Chartreux stops at the doors of the *Fraternité* and runs right into the city.

In the immediate neighborhood are the two schools of the quarter—both largely attended.

The *Fraternité* buildings surround a large, square court. On the left, the first building contains the *concierge's* quarters, the general secretary's office and a room for boys. Facing the *porte-cochère* is the length of the assembly hall, which has at the side a room for the girls that can be thrown open into the assembly hall for special occasions. At the further end is a platform hung with curtains of blue and green on an orange background, which recall in a modest way the tapestry of the *Vieux-Colombier*.

At the side of the entrance, adjoining halls contain the office, committee room, dental office, young girls' room and the kitchen.

The two main buildings are placed parallel to the rue-Saint-Julien. Between the two is a passage, ending in a yard, which is covered by a roof, making a connection between the two buildings. This courtyard is, unfortunately, too small to shelter all the children on rainy days. It is divided into



two parts, one of which is a lavatory with six faucets. Through this each child is obliged to pass and wash before going home in the evening; the other half is reserved for the very little children. Directly behind the main building are two yards, which extend the whole depth of the property. The first is reserved for the boys and has the apparatus for gymnastics; the second is adjacent to two small houses, of which we hope soon to have the use.



Before installing the work of the *Fraternité*, and to connect the work which had been done on the left bank of the river by our predecessors, MM. Gast, Paradon, Lauga and Lemaire and that which we hope to do ourselves to join the past and the future, we have for the past year taken over the parishes of Sotteville and Petit-Quevilly.

Thus, from the beginning, we had a nucleus of sixty children from Sotteville and Petit-Quevilly which assembled at the *Fraternité* for the Thursday-school. There was also a Christian Union for Young Women taken over from that work. The Young People's Christian Union, composed for the greater part of young, married men, was also transplanted to the *Fraternité* and its name changed to the Men's Club.

We are glad to trace here the beginnings of our work, for the splendid and rapid development of the *Fraternité* is

but the flowering of the fundamental work done by our predecessors. They sowed with difficulty—we are gathering now the rich harvest.

Before passing in review our various activities, which are growing constantly, it is important to note that the *Fraternité* especially values the work for children. It is the child that we wish to snatch from the dangers of the street—it is through him that we would transform the neighborhood in which we work and prepare the society of the morrow.

We will classify our activities under the headings: Children's Work, Young People's Work and Work for Adults.

CHILDREN'S WORK—It was with the Thursday Bible School that we began; our nucleus of sixty children has grown to an average attendance of one hundred.

At this class we teach the life of Christ in as simple a manner as possible. To give interest to the lessons we have the parables taught one week acted out by the children on the following Thursday. We sing a great deal. Music has been a great attraction. At Christmas, the well-sung carols by the children have made a deep impression on the audience, which packed the hall.

On Thursday afternoon, we have the *Patronage*, which is a recreation period. It is not a religious service. They very gladly come to spend the afternoon there. But since the priest of the quarter has interfered in the matter the number of children attending the *Patronage* has decreased. At first, we had too many, 180 one Thursday, really more than we could comfortably handle, but now there are hardly more attending than at the Thursday school. Under the threat of being barred from their first communion, and perhaps from Paradise, some preferred to remain away. Only the faithful remained. The transients are rare and, thanks to the intervention of the priest, we have now about one hundred and fifteen or twenty on whom we can count. The others are not wholly lost. First a little girl, then a little boy, said to me lately, "Just as soon as I have made my first communion, I shall come back to the *Frater*." They do not say *Fraternité*, that is too long and ordinary. They say *Frater*, it is more *chic*.

At the *Patronage*, after playing games in the open air, the boys enter to draw and the girls to sew. Then they go out

again at half-past four to eat the lunch which each one brings with him. We give them a drink of fresh water which they enjoy very much, for they have no faucets at home. At five o'clock, they come in once more for a story-telling period.

On pleasant days we take the larger children, boys especially, beyond the city limits to the grounds of the Medical Examination Board, which has kindly been placed at our disposal by the Prefect of the Seine-Inferieure. The nurses receive us with a smile and assure us that we are rendering them a service in making use of their beautiful grounds for play. The children play enthusiastically, happy to find themselves in the country. Each time that we go there, the nurses add to their kindness by giving a hot bath to a dozen of our young ones and usually it is the cleanest ones that ask for the bath.

But to really drag the children from the gutter it is not enough to give them an occupation each Thursday from nine until six o'clock; we should take them each day as they leave school and care for them until dinner time, while the parents are at work. That is why we have a class every evening from four-thirty until six-thirty. Until five they play and eat. At five they form a line, the boys on one side and the girls on the other and two by two they enter their respective rooms. The smaller ones play in the yard or, if the weather is bad, in another room made by drawing a wooden partition across the large assembly room.

As soon as the work is ended, boys and girls go out of doors to play, not, however, without previously showing their tasks and reciting their lessons to one of the persons in charge. These are young girls of the middle class, all members of the Federation, who kindly take turns in being on guard. Those who come the most frequently know more of the children, are also better known and, consequently, have more authority. But the presence of a man is absolutely necessary to keep in order this little troupe of 125 children.

More and more it is the same children who come to our different activities, so that we have some of them all the week, and they are under our influence more than that of their parents.

*(To be continued)*

**M. GUEX IN CANADA**

MONSIEUR LE PASTEUR HENRI GUEX—AN APPRECIATION

By MRS. ROBERT McALL

The recent visit of M. Guex to the United States and Canada has proved most memorable. Long before his coming, indeed, he had made his influence widely felt by the earnest spirituality of his letters and appeals.

Though eagerly anticipated, we could not fully realize how much his coming would mean to the life and work of the two associations. To no one could his visit have the same personal interest as to the writer, who is now the last member of Dr. McAll's generation and one of the few who can remember the earliest days of the Mission. Having shared the hopes and anxieties in which the modest beginning was made, it has been an unspeakable interest to follow all its developments for nearly fifty years.

Although M. Guex's stay in Toronto was limited to little more than twenty-four hours, he made in that brief time an impression on all who met him which can never be lost. Everyone felt at once the magnetism of his genial presence and charming personality. In his addresses he had the power of giving in few words a graphic picture of the present state and prospects of the many-sided work in France. We saw something of the tremendous task ahead, the spiritual and material upbuilding of that great nation.

Then came some quiet personal talks, which will always be a most precious memory. To my surprise, I was constantly reminded of Dr. McAll. As M. Guex spoke with deep feeling of the spiritual aims and work of the Mission, I recognized that his standpoint is exactly the same. He dwelt with intense earnestness on the importance of maintaining the simple Gospel message which the Mission was founded to spread. The methods of work may have changed since those early days, but the aims and purpose are ever the same.

More than once M. Guex alluded with much feeling to the heavy burden of responsibility which he carried. If his visit leads to an ever-deepening desire to share and lighten these burdens in every possible way, it will not have been in vain.

**THE DIRECTOR OF RELIEF WORK ASKS A QUESTION**

*Are you in sympathy with continued relief work in France?*

The American McAll Association for the past seven years has carried on relief work for the people of France.

During the great war the *Mission Populaire Évangélique de France* was enabled, through our gifts, to help thousands of desperate cases.

For the past three years it has been in a position to render special relief to the refugees in the north, with the generous assistance of the Shipping Department of the French Government, which transported our boxes free of charge.

The Shipping Department has indicated its willingness to continue its aid to us this winter, provided that you will continue to support the depots by your gifts.

A direct word from you in reply to this question will be much appreciated by the Director of Relief

MRS. JAMES C. COLGATE  
270 Park Avenue, New York City

IS OUR AID STILL NECESSARY?

Some extracts from the September report of the Mission's distributing agent, M. Chollet, answer the question:

"The different articles you gave me for the people I had especially pointed out to you, have been distributed, and hearty thanks are sent from all these people in distress to the friends who have come to their rescue. It is difficult to express the gratitude of these people of the North when the things they have asked for and are awaiting are brought to them.

"It must not be thought that conditions are normal now in the liberated regions, because some things have been accomplished. Certainly, there is a visible improvement, but, notwithstanding this, many unhappy people still live in cellars or uncomfortable barracks; sometimes one room has to do for five, six and even seven people. I visited and helped a family shortly arrived at Templeux (Somme), living in a barracks of about ten rooms, one of which was the refuge for six of them—two babies and two small children. The father had no work, so I was able to help them a little, giving them some clothes and food.

“There are also many families and old people whom we have helped before, many of whom continue to live in misery and seem almost to get used to it. One cannot imagine the moving tales of suffering one hears, especially in the Somme region, where the work often fails, because the undertakings have been badly managed. A good man who had worked for several months at the clearing away had not been paid for seven months and had no money at all to support his family and a widowed daughter.

“Here is a young couple, the husband has no work, a baby is expected, and when I enter the modest shelter, I see that there is not a piece of furniture; no linen, no cooking materials, and I do not know how they go on living.

“Many people I meet are ill and exhausted as the results of the war, of the occupation, of the flight to find a refuge, where they suffered horribly in many cases. They have come back now, and are often disappointed because they find no work and no lodgings. I hear it continually, and everywhere.

“Recently I visited a most forsaken region, because it is far away in a part of the country called *la zone rouge*, where nothing remains of the former inhabitants and where there is still great suffering. It is *Villeret en Aisne*. With the contents of your splendid cases I could help a large number of families, especially children. I went to the school, and with the aid of the teachers I found out the families most worthy of help. There, as elsewhere, it is the widow, the orphans taken in by old parents, old women, who are most miserable—some of them live on a little bread and dare not ask for anything.

“Living alongside these destitute ones are some people who have rather comfortable reconstructed houses, and this often deceives tourists who pass rapidly by. But this does not alter the fact that there remains a large number of people who are still most miserable. How many times someone comes timidly towards me to ask for a few clothes for children. I never forget to say, when I distribute the things confided to me, that our good friends in America prepared and sent them, and notwithstanding their outward reserve, one feels that a warm thankfulness thrills in the hearts of those suffering people of the North.”

E. CHOLLET

McAll Relief Depots are located in: Elizabeth, New Jersey, 907 North Broad Street; Hartford, Connecticut, American Industrial Building, Main Street; New York City, Headquarters of Relief Committee, Brick Presbyterian Church, 37th Street and Fifth Avenue.

### HOME DEPARTMENT

**The Half Century Fund**  
**Ellen B. Parkhurst Memorial**

In affectionate remembrance of Mrs. Parkhurst's twenty-nine years as President of the American McAll Association, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on October 13th, voted to make the Half Century Fund a Memorial to Mrs. Parkhurst. May she, who loved the work of the Mission so deeply, so tenderly, so efficiently, though being dead, yet speak in accents of appeal to all who would help to raise this Jubilee Fund.

**The New General Secretary**

After twenty years' service, Miss Harriet Harvey resigned her position in June and the Board appointed in her place, Miss Helen B. Strong, who has had experience in missionary work under the Presbyterian Women's Board of Foreign Missions. Mail formerly sent to Miss Harvey should now be addressed to Miss Strong.

**Mr. Berry's Itinerary**

The Field Secretary made his usual New England trip in October, speaking in Northampton, Pittsfield and Springfield. His western itinerary began in November and included Pittsburgh, Sewickley, Dayton, Detroit, Chicago, Lake Forest, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

**The Christmas Card**

The Association has prepared the annual Christmas card which is sold for the benefit of the Orphan Fund. Orders for it may be placed at any time at the Philadelphia bureau. The profits from the sale have increased each year and it is hoped that this year will add a large sum to that necessary fund. It is suggested that the Juniors be asked to undertake the sale of the card.

**The Presidents'  
Conference**

The annual conference of auxiliary presidents has been called for Friday, November 4th, in the pleasant rooms of the New York Bible Society at 5 East Forty-eighth Street. Important plans are to be discussed for the observance of the Jubilee year.

**Elizabeth Relief  
Depot Tells of  
Summer Activities**

The Elizabeth Depot has three "uniform" cases packed and ready to forward as soon as the shipping marks and numbers are received from the transport company. Numerous packages have come from a variety of donors, while Washington Auxiliary has sent five; and Easton, in addition to several packages, shipped two wooden boxes by freight. Our relief work has not been overlooked by the Clayton, N. Y., chapter of the "Worth-while Girls' Guild," for a box containing thirty pieces of underwear and fifteen flannelette dresses for girls has been received.

Plainfield Auxiliary gave sixty-two dolls; twenty-four were purchased already dressed, but the other thirty-eight had a charming variety of costume, every stitch of which was made by hand. At the same time, "a lady from Philadelphia" gave six dozen diapers.

May the journey from New York to Paris be a smooth and prompt one, so that the warm clothing, the one hundred and forty-seven cakes of soap, may bring comfort and cheer; while the beautiful dolls, from a green Christmas tree, look down on a group of delighted French children.

**McAll Day and the  
French Children's  
Christmas Fund**

For the second time, the Board has decided on a combination of McAll Day, formerly celebrated on the third Sunday of January, and the day in November, on which, since the war, many Sunday-schools have taken a collection for the French Children's Christmas Fund, which is expended for fêtes, gifts and other holiday treats. The Sunday selected for the joint celebration is November 13th, and it is hoped that many Sunday-schools throughout the land have already planned a McAll program, with a collection for work among the French children connected with our halls.

In order that such contributions may arrive in Paris in



time for the Christmas fêtes, they should be sent to the treasurer in Philadelphia immediately upon collection. It is hoped that any auxiliary not having a Sunday-school committee will organize one at once, so that speakers may be arranged for and information and supplies sent on to Sunday-school superintendents.

Paris, France

DEAR AUNT JEANNIE:

I wrote you two days ago, but this is to tell you about your McAll Mission—I thought it would please you to have me see it. I lunched with Grace W—— yesterday, and asked her, "Do you know the McAll Mission?" She said, "*Indeed, I do*; it is one of the charities in Paris that I thoroughly approve of; many organizations (American) are criticised here, but *never* the McAll Mission." She said that if I would lunch with her today, she would ask Mrs. Mesney, who is most interested in it, to meet me. I went to church with Grace, and met Mrs. M——, who told us what a good work the Mission was doing.

After luncheon, Grace and I drove to 1 rue Pierre Levée, the other side of Paris. We went all through the large, clean, well-arranged building; saw a gymnastic class of small girls; heard a class of boys singing rousing hymns; saw small children playing in the garden—all being kept off the streets.

We went into the large hall with the balcony, which was all arranged for a cinema to be shown this evening to older girls and boys. Also to the Chapel Hall, where they had had morning service.

None of the directors were there, but I told the man in charge that I had come in your behalf to take back word of the work, and I also left in your name one hundred francs. I know you will be pleased, and when I see you I will tell you everything I have forgotten to tell now.

**Norwich** A generous bequest of \$10,000 from Miss Marie Louise Sturtevant, for many years an interested member of Norwich Auxiliary, has just been received by the Association.

**RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM  
AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES**

**April 9—October 11, 1921—\$40,185.96**

<b>MASSACHUSETTS, \$1,331.00</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Continued</b>	
Boston Auxiliary .....	\$543 00	Philadelphia .....	\$5 00
Easthampton Auxiliary .....	8 00	Pittsburgh Auxiliary.....	1,072 00
Northampton Auxiliary .....	36 00	Sewickley Auxiliary.....	747 50
Northampton, Special Gift..	500 00	Stroudsburg .....	18 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary .....	108 00	Warren Auxiliary.....	26 00
Springfield Auxiliary .....	36 00	West Chester Auxiliary.....	72 00
Wooster Auxiliary .....	100 00	Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary....	151 00
<b>RHODE ISLAND, \$54.50</b>		<b>DELAWARE, \$36.00</b>	
Providence Auxiliary.....	\$54 50	Wilmington Auxiliary.....	\$36 00
<b>CONNECTICUT, \$11,466.00</b>		<b>MARYLAND, \$1,224.00</b>	
Hartford Auxiliary.....	\$852 00	Baltimore Auxiliary.....	\$984.00
Hartford Junior Auxiliary..	36 00	Baltimore Junior Auxiliary..	240 00
Meriden Auxiliary.....	36 00	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$1,110.50</b>	
New Britain Auxiliary.....	225 00	Washington Auxiliary.....	\$1,100 50
New Britain Junior Auxiliary	46 50	Washington Junior Auxiliary	10 00
New Haven Auxiliary.....	108 00	<b>OHIO, \$236.00</b>	
Norwich Auxiliary.....	101 50	Bowling Green.....	\$18 00
Norwich, Legacy Miss Marie		Cleveland Auxiliary.....	25 00
Louise Sturtevant.....	10,000 00	Dayton Auxiliary.....	18 00
Windsor .....	61 00	Dayton Junior Auxiliary....	175 00
<b>NEW YORK, \$8,983.73</b>		<b>INDIANA, \$18.00</b>	
Brooklyn Auxiliary.....	\$70 00	Indianapolis Auxiliary.....	\$18 00
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary..	72 00	<b>ILLINOIS, \$469.00</b>	
Buffalo Auxiliary.....	505 00	Chicago Auxiliary.....	\$433 00
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary.....	61 00	Hubbard Woods.....	36 00
Buffalo Children's Auxiliary	20 00	<b>FLORIDA, \$54.25</b>	
Catskill .....	50 00	Miami .....	\$18 25
Ithaca Circle.....	36 00	Mt. Dora.....	36 00
New York Auxiliary.....	2,316 93	<b>MICHIGAN, \$36.00</b>	
New York, Special Gift.....	5,000 00	Detroit Auxiliary.....	\$36 00
New York Junior Auxiliary	100 00	<b>WISCONSIN, \$66.15</b>	
Rochester Auxiliary.....	180 00	Milwaukee Auxiliary.....	\$66.15
Rochester, "Sankey Memo- rial" .....	100 00	<b>MINNESOTA, \$629.04</b>	
Rye .....	50 00	Minneapolis Auxiliary.....	\$624 04
Scarsdale .....	36 00	St. Paul Auxiliary.....	5 00
Syracuse Auxiliary.....	124 00	<b>NEBRASKA, \$10.00</b>	
Troy Auxiliary.....	162 00	Omaha .....	\$10 00
Utica Auxiliary.....	100 80	<b>IOWA, \$99.00</b>	
<b>NEW JERSEY, \$3,092.12</b>		Hopkinton .....	\$18 00
Belvidere Auxiliary.....	\$229 00	Sioux City Auxiliary.....	81 00
Bloomfield .....	50 50	<b>COLORADO, \$18.00</b>	
Elizabeth Auxiliary.....	99 00	Colorado Springs.....	\$18 00
Englewood Auxiliary.....	300 00	<b>MISSOURI, \$75.00</b>	
Haddonfield .....	144 00	St. Louis Auxiliary.....	\$75 00
Montclair Auxiliary.....	505 00	<b>CALIFORNIA, \$10.00</b>	
Morristown Auxiliary.....	262 50	San Diego.....	\$10 00
Newark Auxiliary.....	198 00	Board of Foreign Missions of Pres. Church in U. S. A. .	\$22 20
New Brunswick Auxiliary..	27 12	International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools .....	100 00
Orange Auxiliary.....	1,139 75	Per National W. T. C. U..	9 12
Orange Junior Auxiliary...	18 00	Collection Annual Meeting..	219 31
Plainfield Auxiliary.....	83 25	Women's Missionary Society of General Synod of the Ref. Church in U. S.....	83 00
Princeton Auxiliary.....	36 00	Scribner Sons—Royalty on "Deer Godchild" .....	9 51
<b>PENNSYLVANIA, \$10,724.53</b>			
Athens .....	\$36 00		
Chester Auxiliary.....	72 00		
Chester, Legacy Mrs. J. Lewis Crozier.....	4,389 20		
Dixmont .....	72 00		
Easton Auxiliary.....	443 50		
Easton French History Club	86 00		
Harrisburg .....	50 00		
Johnstown .....	18 00		
Philadelphia Auxiliary.....	3,466 33		

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